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The Kenyon Collegian.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF KENTON COLLEGE

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

J. COLE MCKIM, '04.

L. T. P. CROMLEY, '03.

MAXWELL GANTER, '04.

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BUSINESS MANAGER.

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ASSISTANT MANAGER,

MAXWELL B. LONG.

VOL. XXIX.

GAMBIER, OHIO, APRIL, 1903.

No. 1

Editorial.

THE COLLEGIAN with this issue begins another volume, after closing a most successful year. Its circulation has increased, its methods have been systematized, and its advertising columns enjoy a very fair patronage. During the coming year it depends mainly upon our printers whether or not the contents of the magazine can be enlarged. If we can arrive at a satisfactory arrangement with them, we see nothing in the way of our adding at least ten pages to the present size of the paper. Although it is a fact that this will entail the bringing out of a larger monthly than is done by many of the great universities, yet we feel satisfied that there is among our contributors, and others who could very well contribute to our literary columns, the ability to produce a paper to rank with or to outrank all of its size, an attribute which some of our best exchanges have professed to see in past issues of the COLLEGIAN.

Very opportunely, in view of the proposed extension of our contents, the board at its regular meeting on March 18th, elected to membership, E. A. Oliver, Esq., of the Sophomore class. Mr. Oliver has, during the past year, contributed to our Athletic department, and he

will have charge of that department for the year to come. The management has borrowed Mr. Long from the literary department of the paper. Mr. Long has been on the board for the past eight months and his work on the fiction and poetry department of the paper, together with occasional reportorial work has rendered his services of great value.

Among the other new features which we hope to bring in during the coming year, is a department devoted to essays. These may be on any subject, in arts, or politics likely to be of interest and upon scientific subjects in their more popular aspects. We have felt some hesitation in setting on foot such a movement as very naturally we shall be compelled to be much more critical in accepting such contributions than in the case of fiction. At the same time since chairs have been instituted for the study of the more generally interesting branches of political, social, and biological science, we are led to believe that a number of upper classmen might feel disposed to discuss these subjects in our columns. While, of course, we must decline to publish anything, which, however accurate, we may judge to be too technical we must at the same time, ask for a complete command of the subject as far as discussed, and we would prefer that each essay be accompanied by a list of references as is done in the great English quarterly reviews. While the COLLEGIAN is willing, up to a certain point, to regard itself as a field for practice in undergraduate writing, we must place a limit to action from this point of view, as our standing with other college magazines, and the expectation of our own alumni, are also to be considered.

TO the surprise of not a few, and, we make no doubt, to the disappointment of most of lovers of fair play and justice, Mount Vernon has "gone dry." We would not venture to express an opinion upon this subject, but for two considerations: In the first place it comes, quite conceivably, under the head of local politics, in

which Kenyon men are taking an ever increasing interest, and in the second place, an editorial upon the subject has been called for from several quarters.

To begin with it does not seem to us that the question as to whether to drink is or is not evil, in the individual who does so, figures very prominently in discussing the justice of the law. Clerical opinion upon that point seems to be fairly evenly divided between those who like an occasional sip and those who do not. There are also a few who believe that others are justified in doing what they themselves do not do, because wine is given "to gladden man's heart." At one end of the country we have Bishop Potter declaring that "the saloon is the poor man's club," and at the other a cleric who not only opposes liquor in every form, but even goes so far as to demand that his ordinary be brought to trial for such a vanity as the playing of Lawn Tennis.

The fact of the matter is that it has been found perfectly possible to permit saloons in a town, and at the same time to prevent them from becoming an annoyance to those who do not patronize them. Those acquainted with Mount Vernon know that drink never interfered with the peace of mind of anyone except those hyper-sensitive individuals who could not bear to see others enjoy what their own prudery or ostentation denied to themselves.

The whole matter finally brings us to the question whether it is in accordance, first with the principles of Christian justice, and then of American law for one-half of a community having secured by some means, as often as not by trickery, a majority at the polls, to prevent the other half from taking a comfort (often hard-earned) which can be opposed neither from an ecclesiastical standpoint nor from any other except the cult of Carrie Nation and her sisters in the great association which aims to clean out everything from the Whitehouse to the breweries.

A little reflection will show any cool headed reasoner that he will look a long way before finding grounds to answer the above question

in the affirmative. The new turn of things in Mount Vernon has in it nothing but lack of reason and injustice. In view of this fact we feel compelled to agree with the remark recently made in a sermon by our chaplain that, Mount Vernon is a heathen town.

AT the Republican primaries held on March 14th, it became seemingly evident that the operations of that party are to be dominated in the coming election by a "ring." The votes polled for the several candidates for the various nominations leave very little doubt upon this point. Men already holding "jobs" were renominated, and as time wore on several of the best men seeking the nominations were defeated and men of less merit and efficiency nominated in their places. Every thing seems to indicate that the Republicans seem to think themselves assured of an easy victory at the elections, on Tuesday, in Holy Week, and can afford to run palpably poor men on their ticket.

When a party begins to act in that way, it is high time for it to be "brought to with a sharp turn." What has led the Republicans to this feeling of supreme and serene confidence we do not know, nor does it greatly concern us to find out. It is enough for us to know and to inform our readers that they seem to intend to force, by hook or by crook, a ring government upon the township.

The students of Kenyon College have always stood for cleanliness in politics, and it is well known that they are a prominent factor in local politics. Of course on national issues party lines are drawn among us, and rightly so, for in them the party platform counts for a great deal and the personal equation for very little. In local politics, however, the personal equation is all but everything, and the parties are little more than a convenient mechanism for the technicalities of nomination.

We are assured that no college men will run for office on the Republican ticket, and it reflects nothing but honor upon the men themselves that this it is so.

COMPULSORY chapel is a familiar, and by no means disliked feature of life at Kenyon. Prohibitory chapel is quite new. It is certainly to be regretted, as a correspondent in another part of the paper points out, that the most important week day service should be held at an hour which renders it practically prohibitory to the students of the four institutions. At the same time we cannot allow our readers to suppose that there has not been an effort to rectify this condition of things. The chaplain himself has gone out of his way to express his regret that such a state as this is rendered unavoidable, and declared himself open to suggestions regarding the matter, but obviously the only thing that can be done is a faculty adjustment of the schedule rendering attendance at the Thursday morning service possible. Our correspondent's phraseology, we may remark, is rather strange, and we would recommend a reference to *The Book of Common Prayer*, which is a very good exponent of Anglican terminology.

ALTHOUGH the basket ball season ended with a defeat, we cannot but regard it as having been, comparatively speaking, successful. The work was good and at the same time training was not carried to that excess which approaches commercialism, and which is said to be characteristic of many American colleges. Our men are superior physically, to those who played on the opposing teams; many, however, were so thoroughly trained as to keep their nerves constantly on edge, and thus to play a feverishly fast and winning game. We have won several hard games, and where we have lost, it has been by close scores. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Collins for his steady and, at times, brilliant work. Much is to be said, also, for the excellent management of Mr. Maxwell B. Long.

MUCH interest is being shown in track and field athletics, and some promising material seems to be available. On March 18, a picture was taken of some of the candidates, and in it were several

who may make the team, and do good work. So far the greatest ability has been displayed by the manager's department, which has started in with a very laudable vigor. If a good track team is not developed it will not be Mr. Stalker's fault. Just what our chances in the Big Six meet are, is not yet apparent. The long distances continue to be our weak point, but as there are several men practising for them we hope to see a promising runner developed. Of course the team is severely handicapped by the fact that there are only four members of the former team in college, and only two of them are really first class men, and the only ones who hold "K's."

IN another part of the paper, we print the base ball schedule arranged by the base ball manager, Mr. Cromley, and which is, at this writing, awaiting the approval of the executive committee. Base ball practice was commenced out of doors, early in March, and there seems to be considerable promise for the coming season, in spite of the fact that last year's graduating class deprived us of two outfielders, a third baseman, and the best catcher in the state. It is expected that the infield will be exceptionally good this year, but much depends upon every man returning and playing during the Trinity term.

J. C. LOCKWOOD, Esq., has just been appointed manager for lawn tennis. Lawn tennis is deservedly very popular at Kenyon, and a very lively season and tournament is expected. The courts should be put into condition as soon as possible, and if possible, a representative be sent to try for the championship of the state.

IN our last issue the account of the performance of the Dramatic Club contained nothing with regard to the manager's department. We have pleasure in saying that Mr. Irwin's management has been a great success, financially and otherwise. If the next performance of

the club is not so well attended as the last it cannot be said that the manager is to be held responsible. We have no doubt, however, that the club will place its histrionic achievements as nearly as possible on a par with the excellent management.

WE give on another page the amendments to the Constitution passed on March 13th, by the Assembly. The very slight error in one of the amendments to the by-laws to which we referred in our last issue was rectified by the gentlemen who submitted the amendment, with a praiseworthy promptness, proving conclusively that the ambiguousness referred to was wholly accidental. As an example of what we should like to consider the true spirit of Kenyon, the above mentioned act on the part of these gentlemen stands very high. Too often a natural egotism prevents the proposers of just such a measure from rectifying promptly, errors that have become obvious to them and to everyone else.

MUCH as has been done to better conditions at the library, much yet remains to be attended to. The reading room is always locked up in the evenings, and for those who wish to use it in the day time, there are only a few chairs with seats entire.

The Awakening.

The darkness of night fades, the sky's silvered gray
And feeble the morning star's gleam;
While far through the gloom shoot the arrows of day
To waken the world from her dream.

Fond fancies and dreams, those attendants of night,
Are shattered—they're broken to bits—
While cold Calculation returns with the light,
And Reason upon her throne sits.

Though dear, sainted visions oft thronged 'round my bed,
And on me dropped calm and repose,
Yet heavy-eyed terrors, too, came in their stead,
Causing heart-aches which nobody knows.

Then in spirit again I retraced the fair maze
To visit the land-marks of yore:
As they stood, brighter, clearer, through time's magic haze,
Clean stripped of the sorrows they bore.

But as the sun rises and shows me aright
The glorious things of the day
Distorted, unseemly to me is the night
Which is drifting like smoke-wreaths away.

When smoke-wreaths have vanished there lingers behind
A faint, aromatic perfume;
So incense wrapped Memory stirs in my mind,
Softly waked by some old well-known tune

* * * * *

Why under the sun am I scribbling this verse?
'Tis the vilest of trash, I well know.
'Twill make this old world neither better nor worse,
Nor move on its course fast or slow.

I'll tell you, I once thought I had a sweet-heart,
Oh, truer than ever you make 'em;
I forged bonds of love that I knew ne'er would part,
So strong that nobody could break 'em.

A dire separation, with villianous art,
Tried, by absence, the bonds I had forged ;
I left tears in her eyes, I'd a sob in my heart,
Our grief toward high-water mark surged.

The months rolled along their monotonous round,
I had inklings of strange things to come :
And my newly formed theories proved to be sound
When at last I revisited home.

'Twas the same dull old tale of one girl and two men,
And 'twas I who was out with the daughter,
So I cut all my ropes which were nearly off then,
And made for the clear open water.

By my figures of speech I mean only this,
The darkness is love's blinding mantle ;
The jealousies, nightmares ; the peace-makings' bliss,
The whole, only bosh transcendental.

How long does it take the cold water of Time,
Filling up the wide crack of an absence,
To quench the fine ardor of passion sublime,
Without hope of a future renaissance ?

Oh, of course, I'm a cynic and mean every word
Of what has just flowed from my pen ;
But, instead of one girl, would it seem so absurd
If I said that I'm now loving ten ?

M. B. L.



FICTION



Over the Convent Wall.

"Do please go away, the sister may come any minute for she knows I am in the garden—and the moonlight is so very bright."

"'And the moonlight is so very bright'—that's poetry, isn't it? Why should I go away? If the sister turns up you can look at me and shriek, and I shall climb down and run away and the sister will think I am some strange man and you just saw me."

"No, that would be dreadful,—just like telling a story,—and besides the sister would be sure to think it funny that such a thing should happen the very night upon which I asked leave to go out."

"Is she so suspicious as all that? How mean of her."

"Oh no, she is just lovely, and *so* good to me, only, don't you see, she doesn't know you, and of course it really would be just dreadful only the circumstances are so different in our case, you know, and—Oh Jack, what was that—no, don't come over, it was just the leaves,—Oh my! I said *don't* come over,—Oh Jack, what are you doing,—Oh, don't! Oh, I never thought you would act like this! Indeed I didn't or I shouldn't have come out."

"Come, come, dear, you aren't a *little* girl any more and you will be out of this horrid old place in another month, and besides you know you like it."

"Yes, I know I like the place, and it isn't a bit horrid, and—no, no, do stop—no, not another one—no, I don't like it—I would cry out only I don't want to get you into trouble—Oh, Jack! why can't you behave?—well, if I give you one will you go right away?—there—now go, please."

"Oh, I didn't promise to go away, and besides you really like it you know."

"Oh, Jack, how horrid of you, and anyhow the sister only said I might walk in the garden until half past nine and it's quarter past now."

"Will you give me one for every minute you have put on to the right time, you little story-teller?"

"Oh, Jack, how could I tell the time without a watch. Oh, now, Jack, stop, I didn't say I would give them to you."

(A voice calls)—"Mary, Mary."

"Oh Jack, that is the sister calling. Oh, see what you've done—Oh, what *will* she think?"

"Now keep quiet and get under the bench here in the arbour—quick, now—so—"

"Oh, Jack, don't!"

"Wait here and I will reconnoitre—now be quiet—goodbye for a moment, dear."

"Oh, Jack, don't!"

* * *

"She's gone in, dear." (Kisses her.)

"Oh, Jack, don't!"

"She thinks you have run away, dear."

"Oh, Jack!"

"And says that you shall never enter the convent doors again."

"O-Oh! Ja-ack!"

"But you mustn't lie there or you will catch cold; come, now, let me hold you."

"Oh, Jack, don't!"

"Come, you must let me help you over the wall."

"Oh, Jack, I can't."

"Oh, come, you've promised to marry me you know."

"Why, Jack! I never—(he helps her over)—and this—this carriage—"

"Yes, dear."

"Oh, Jack!"

J. O. M.

Our Present Knowledge Concerning the Origin of Man.

A REVIEW OF

"*The Last Link.*"—*Ernest Haeckel.*

The history of mankind, as we have it in the the record of historians, including the inscriptions found in Egypt, and in Persia, does not exceed more than six thousand years, that is it does not date back farther than four thousand B. C., a liberal allowance for the age of the oldest Egyptian, Babylonian, or Chinese monuments and annals. But within the last hundred years, nature herself has been telling us things which she had hitherto kept secret concerning man's relation to her in time past.

That man is an animal, having much in common with the other animals, particularly with vertebrates and the included class mammals, has been understood for many centuries. It has also been observed that this resemblance of man to other animals is greater in the case of certain mammals than in that of others. Very notably was this seen to be the case with the small nosed or catarrhine apes.

Hence it was often ventured that man was a transformed ape, an opinion similar to but not identical with the modern theory of evolution. These opinions were opposed as often as they were put forward, and, as neither side had any particular data on which its arguments could be based, the war was waged on fairly even terms until early in the nineteenth century when men began to place the whole thing on a scientific basis. Finally Darwin, Huxley and Wallace, in the latter half of the nineteenth century made evolution something more than a scientific theory, and established it with a very fair degree of firmness. This theory does not necessarily involve the statement that man descended from any type of ape now existing, but rather that both sprang from a common archetype, the hypothetical Archepithecus. When the *Pithecanthropus erectus* was discovered and described as the "missing link," many people fell into the error of thinking that

some link directly connected man with existing apes, but as a matter of fact it does so only in an indirect way, for the direct connection established by this fossil form is chronological as well as morphological. This must always be borne in mind in studying any branch of science in which evolution plays a part, for any other idea leads to an erroneous conception.

At the same time we do not mean to say that all the primitive forms have necessarily become extinct, for unicellular organisms (Protozoa) are in existence at the present day, probably little unchanged from their condition millions of years ago.

We have dwelt at some length on the Theory of Evolution, because it is the skeleton on which the facts are hung. The scientist ascertains a certain number of facts, or phenomena if you prefer the term, before forming a theory, just as a certain number of bones must be found before the form of the entire skeleton can be approximated. Then the skeleton is reconstructed, and if some of the bones do not fit, the working hypotheses must be remodeled. So it is with the facts that come in after the formation of a theory, for it has often happened, in the case of theories in years gone by, that some fact has turned up quite out of accordance with the theory, and then trouble ensued. Facts are facts, theories are hypotheses, but when the facts all join to support the theory, it becomes stronger and stronger with the very strength of fact itself, and when at last the culminating fact is reached, the theory is no longer a theory but a very fact.

We cannot say for Evolution that it is in all its stages an established fact, but in some of its stages as regards animal life, particularly in the lower forms, it has been very clearly demonstrated. The late Rudolph Virchow, who made it his life-work to maintain the doctrine of special creation, particularly as regards our own genus, *Homo*, ended by admitting the truth of the theory up to and including the higher ape, but excluding man, and indeed it is here that we cannot bring in the facts to support with absolute logical certainty by a chain of specimens the application of the theory to mankind. But since, as Virchow admits, there is a line of descent from the protozoa or amœba

to and including the ape through Protozoa, Vermalia, Vertebrates, Craniota, Amphibia, Proreptilia, Promammalia, Prochoriata, and finally Primates, clearly approaching as a limit, feature by feature the physical and psychological organism known as man, then the circumstantial evidence suffices for the ordinary scientific mind to accept the belief that man is part and parcel of the evolutionary scheme, and it does not matter whether the *Pithecanthropus erectus* was a man, ape, or missing link.

It is hard to say exactly at what point man "became a living soul," or, in other words, at what point our ancestors first attained those psychic characteristics which at the present date distinguish the lowest forms of our genus from the highest forms of any other genera of the small nosed apes, and until we can find that the so-called connecting forms did possess those characteristics when alive, it would be improper to extend the term "man" to any fossil form. The skull cap of the *Pithecanthropus* has been examined for traces left by convolutions of the brain, but only approximate conclusions can be reached from these, as we know nothing regarding the age at the time of death of the individual, nor of several other things which might conceivably affect the convolutions. They are of a much higher order than any which occur in the ape, which goes a long way to show that the creature existed after the separation of the "man line" from the "ape line" unless, (which is by no means probable) the apes are degenerates, for degenerates have a tendency towards extinction.

In the most primitive form which is known is the amœba, a tendency towards greater complexity is manifest in the *Synamœbium*, which seems to be a sort of confederacy of cell organisms, distinct yet potentially inseparable. The next step has been hypothetically supplied, and consists of the *Platodes*, a group of worms. The characteristics attributed to these *Platodes* or flat-worms are that they are bilateral with elongated bodies, often covered with ciliae, that they possess a primitive, nervous system, together with sensory and reproductive organs, but without appendages, body cavity, or blood vessels.

The next step is the *Gastrotricha*, which have the beginning of a cavity (coelom) between the digestive tract and body wall.

The *Enteropneusta*, a group of so-called worms, are the earliest of the forms which one is likely to come across in every day life. Here the anterior portion of the digestive system is transformed into a breathing apparatus, and hence they are called *enteropneusta* (*enteron*—part of the digestive system, *pneuo*—to breath.) The *Enteropneusta* include *Balanoglossus* and *Cephalodiscus*, both marine worms, the former found in the mud, between tide marks.

The next stage is a larval form called the *Chordula*, which is common to *Tunicates* as well as *Vertebrates*. The leading characteristics of this form are: (1) The *chorda dorsalis*, which makes here its first appearance in the form of a straight, skeleton like rod supporting the body. (2) The anterior portion of the digestive system is used for respiratory purposes, as has already been noted in the *enteropneusta*.

In the *Acrania*, metamerism, a term applied to the body when composed of segments, makes its first appearance and is found in the now living *Amphioxus*. The *Amphioxus* is of particular importance, for had it by any accident perished, we would "hardly be in a position to obtain any satisfactory insight into the older steps that led to the formation of vertebrates." (Haeckel "On Our Present Knowledge of the Origin of Man.") The *Amphioxus* or "lancelet" is a form found on our own Atlantic Coast. In these *Acrania* metamerism makes its first appearance, but of course, as the name implies, there is no skull developed. Neither do we find any vertebrae present. Haeckel does not regard the *Amphioxus* as the particular form of *Acrania* in direct genetic continuity with man, but very close to it. The particular form connecting the *Acrania* with man is probably extinct, but the *Amphioxus* is so close to this form as to be almost just as good for ordinary purposes of investigation.

The *Cyclostomata* of which the best known are the Lampreys eels, representatives of which are found in nearly all inland streams of Ohio, are the lowest form of *Craniota*. They are the first to suc-

ceed in getting a skull and a brain. As their name indicates (*κύκλος-στόμα*) their mouth is circular in form.

To the succeeding group or Elasmobranchi, belong the familiar sharks and the skates of the ocean, and all Acanthode fossils of the Devonian period. These are followed by the group of mud-fishes.

Next, as might be expected, from the somewhat neutral abode of the mud-fish, we come to the amphibia. These include frogs, —, turtles, etc.

Then we have the pro-reptilia. In these we find no gills, but the skull is articulated with the vertebral column.

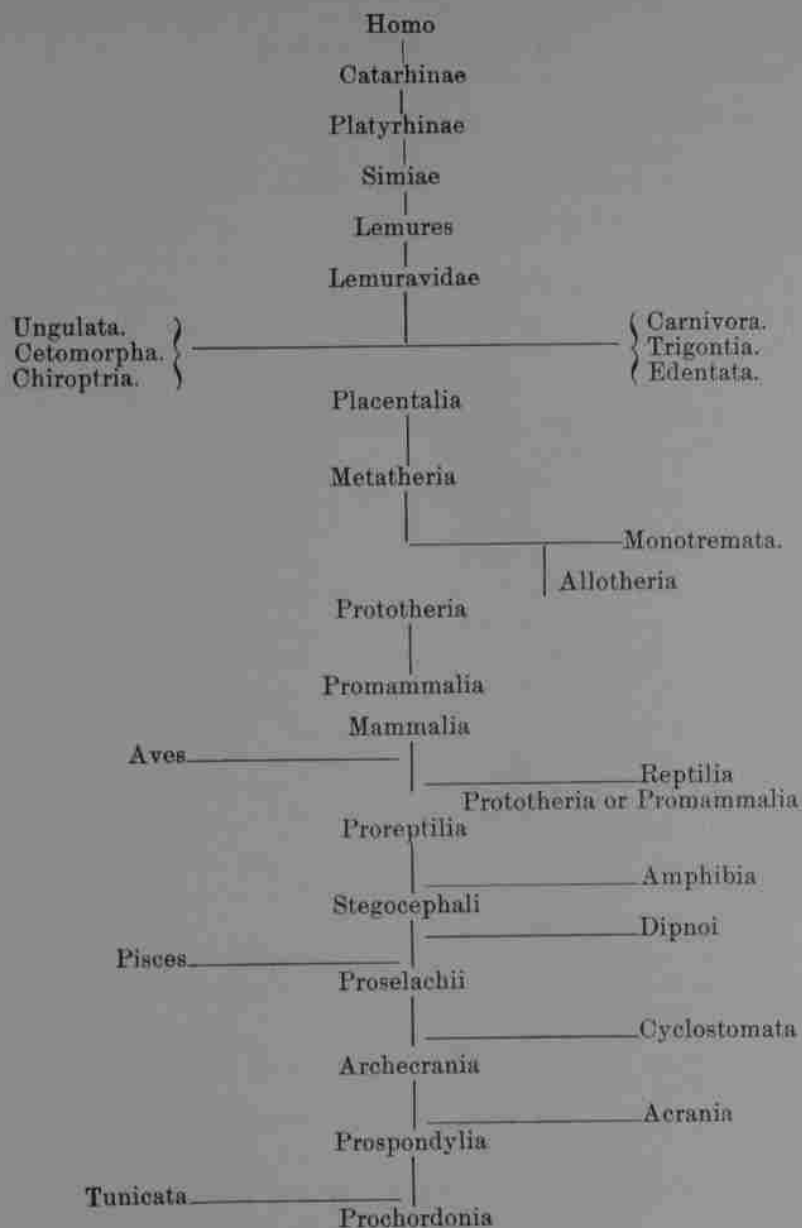
The Thriomorpha are a strange group of reptiles of the Devonian (?) which were similar to mammals in many ways.

The particular characteristics of the mammals are that the body is covered with hair, and that the young obtain nourishment from the breast of the mother. Of course the adaptation to this form of nourishment involved changes in the form of both mother and child. The development of the mammary glands in the mother was accompanied by the development of the soft palate and epiglottis in the child. This affected the breathing and brought about the development of the complete diaphragm—that is so as to form a complete partition between the thorax and abdomen. There are also changes in the skull, the jaw moves upon the temporal bone by a temporal articulation, while in reptiles it does so by a quadrate articulation. And in addition to all these articulatory differences, one can tell the difference between a mammal and a reptile by a drop of blood beneath a microscope. The small red blood corpuscles in all the lower vertebrates are elliptical biconvex disks, where as in the mammals these are biconcave and circular (except in the camel) and have lost their nuclei.

The next stage is represented by the Marsupalia, (Kangaroo and opossum) or metatheria in direct line, and finally we come to the Prochordata, of these we have seven orders. The culminating group being the Primates, which include man.

- (1) Rodentia, to which belong all squirrels, mice, etc.
- (2) Edentata, to which belong the Sloth and Armadillo.
- (3) Carnivora (tigers, lions, cats).
- (4) Chiroptera, the order to which the bats belong.
- (5) Cetomorpha (whales.)
- (6) Ungulata, (horses, cattle, etc.)
7. The Primates, which includes monkeys, apes and man.

J. C. McKIM.



1. A genealogical tree showing the relation of man to other animals.—From Haeckel.

Do Animals Talk?

APES AND MONKEYS, THEIR LIFE AND LANGUAGE.

R. L. Garner—Ginn & Co., 1900.

We know that all human beings, even those of the lowest order, have the power of speech developed to a greater or less extent. We know also that all human beings are gifted with the linguistic instinct, to an even greater extent than they can reduce it to practice, for it is much more easy to comprehend the meaning of a foreigner's remarks than to speak his tongue.

It will probably be admitted, also, that certain of the lower animals have also this speech instinct. Dogs have been trained to obey orders and to attach different meanings to different sounds. I know of one dog who has a vocabulary embracing over a dozen substantives and who can count up to three. When he is asked to fetch one, two or three handkerchiefs or any other object the name of which is included in his vocabulary, he invariably fetches the desired thing in the desired quantity. He will stand in the corner when told to and will stay there until ordered out, showing all the while that he regards it as a disgrace. I have heard of a pet monkey who would obey such complicated orders as "Go to the pump, fetch a pail of water and pour it down the chimney." Not only did he do it when told, but often performed the trick gratuitously, so that he had to be told never to do it without orders.

Such instances are enough to show that animals have the speech instinct. That it goes far beyond their powers of phonetic articulation must be admitted, but as we have remarked, and as a very little experimentation will show to any normal person, the same is true of human beings.

We now come to the interesting question, "Since animals have the speech instinct, have they sufficiently well developed powers of phonetic articulation to reduce this instinct to any limited degree of practice?"

The general principal to which I refer is that in human beings and in all cephalous creatures the powers of phonetic articulation depend upon certain angles in the face. The accompanying diagrams illustrate. It will be observed that in the human head the gnathic angle is approximately right as is also the cranio-facial angle. The human being has, of all animals, the greatest range of sound and greatest vocal control.

Next in these respects is the chimpanzee, in which these angles are a trifle more obtuse than in the lowest human types. After the chimpanzee, in this respect, come the gorilla, the gibbon and the orang outang. These are known as the anthropoid apes. Descending through the monkeys, lemurs, lemuroids, etc., these angles increase in obtuseness and vocal powers are degraded until we come to the reptilia, in whom, as the angles are very open, and who are capable of little more than a hiss.

It being now established that animals have the speech instinct in direct ratio with their intelligence, that they have powers of phonetic articulation dependent upon certain cranio-facial characteristics, and that these characteristics are most pronounced in the animals that are most intelligent, and hence have their speech instinct most highly developed, we lack only one step to the conclusion that not only have animals in a greater or less extent the speech instinct and powers of articulation, but also that they have the power of speech. That one step is some instance of the overt exercise of that power.

This step has probably been furnished by the investigations of Mr. Garner. He has learned that *Simia* use certain sounds exclusively for certain ideas. He has not discovered the meaning of all the sounds they make, but he has distinguished over one hundred common to chimpanzees of the Kulu Kamba variety, the highest type of anthropoid ape in this respect, according to Mr. Garner, and the nearest approach to man of all the lower creation. To thirty of these sounds he has attached definite meanings and has conversed intelligently with Kulu Kambas. He has learned several other Simian languages, including that of the Capuchian monkey—the most intelligent of monkeys but far inferior to any of the apes. It is remarkable in the case of the Kulu Kamba chimpanzee that the two sounds signifying food, hunger or eat, and danger or warning, are very similar to those employed by neighboring aboriginal tribes to express the same meaning.

The Literary Societies.

PHILOMATHESIAN.

The Philomathesian Literary Society suffered severely from the absence, on account of illness, of its president, Mr. Cartmell. A few meetings have, however, been gone through with in his absence, though it can hardly be said that all the hopes set up by the material with which the society started work this year have been realized, although it may be said that the work done has been of a very fairly good sort.

One explanation of this falling off—which can be due only to lack of interest—is to be found, possibly, in the absence of a rival. This has been advanced as an explanation, but it hardly need be pointed out that an interest in any subject which is due solely to a spirit of rivalry, is an unhealthy interest and must be classed with work for marks and playing only to win.

In addition to the illness of Mr. Cartmell, the society has suffered also from the absence, for the same reason, of its faithful secretary, Mr. Warman, who has been taken so seriously with mumps as to necessitate his temporarily leaving college.

At a meeting on March 6th, as no programme had been arranged, Mr. Billingsley proposed that each member of the society assign a subject to some other. The program proved quite entertaining. Mr. Quinn asked Mr. McKim to talk on the "Study of Anthropology," which subject was not very interesting. Mr. Billingsley followed on "The True Scope of Philo" and seemed inclined to blame Mr. McKim for speaking on the subject assigned him. Mr. Babin then spoke on "Baseball," and he was followed by Mr. Moeser on "The Glory of Nineteen Six," to which class, it need hardly be said, that Mr. Moeser belongs. This last subject seemed to be quite a favorite with freshmen, and they continued to talk about it until the meeting adjourned.

The Biological Society.

The society has, for three meetings, been engaged in an interesting experimental study of the microtome, and some very minute dissections have been carried out successfully, one insect one-sixteenth of an inch in length having been cut into over one-hundred sections.

At the meeting on March 16th Mr. Eisenman spoke very interestingly.

The Religious Societies.

ST. ANDREW'S BROTHERHOOD.

The work of the Brotherhood is being prosecuted with a commendable zeal. A new line of work has been essayed in the establishment, during Lent, of a voluntary Bible class under the supervision of Dr. Peirce. At the regular meeting of the Brotherhood on February 26th, in the chapel, Dr. Smythe, who had arranged to address the Brotherhood upon that evening, suggested the organization of a Bible class, and said that if the Brotherhood were willing he would be glad to speak to Dr. Peirce with regard to the matter. The Brotherhood, of course, assented as did also Dr. Peirce.

The class meets at half past one in the afternoon of each Sunday in Lent, and is open to all students. The subject chosen by Dr. Peirce has been the life of St. Paul, apostle, and a study of his writings. So far the attendance has been about eight, and the length of the meetings about three-quarters of an hour.

THE BEDELL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

An interesting program has been arranged and is being carried out at Bexley Hall. The various fields of Church Missionary work are being studied in turn. The meetings are held on Fridays.

College News.

The improvements on Benson Athletic field have already been commenced. The Hon. J. J. McCook has placed in the hands of President Peirce the sum of \$600. This amount is to be expended in making a complete modern system of drainage. Mr. Schweinfwith of Cleveland is to present plans for a grand-stand, which will harmonize with the surroundings and will be placed on the hill leading up to Old Kenyon. A large back-stop with score-keeping arrangements will be built. To enclose the field there will be a thick and fast-growing hedge.

With a sum of not less than \$10,000 donated to Bexley Hall, there is little doubt that the long desired library will soon be in existence. Mrs. S. C. Colburn of Toledo has subscribed this for the purpose. A well known Cleveland architect is preparing plans, and it is expected that the corner-stone will be laid Commencement week. The building will be of gray brick, but not adjoining the Theological Seminary.

The stand-pipe is erected and filled with water. Unfortunately, at its first trial two of the legs sunk about a foot and a half. This will soon be remedied, and the Academy and Harcourt will be supplied with the water from the artesian well. Bexley and the town will be connected with the pipe later.

Now that the spring is here work will be recommenced on the outside of Hanna Hall and on the Stephen's Stock Room.

The President has made frequent trips to visit the preparatory schools in the State.

The Convention of Southern Ohio will meet in Gambier on the 27th and 28th of May.

Governor Nash has appointed President Peirce as a member of the Ohio State Normal Commission. This commission is to examine the normal schools in Ohio, and report concerning their condition to the State Legislature. The object is to obtain a uniform and higher standard for teachers. Their investigations are to be in regard to a standard of attainment, and what the methods may be of obtaining it. The other members of the commission are: Chas. F. Thwing, President of Adelbert, John L. Zimmerman, of Springfield, Chas. L. Swain, of Cincinnati.

With all the improvements and buildings going on in Gambier, there are apt to be overlooked the little things. The efforts to make the campus appear more beautiful have been observed with pleasure by the students. Lately the unsightly fence back of Hubbard Hall has been removed, and a piece of pretty land has been added to the campus. Last year paths were laid. This year it might be suggested that the half-worn paths be wholly made. While speaking of this it might be added that if the brick chimneys were made more regular in their outline, some of the professors houses would move a step toward undilapidation.

On March 16th the following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were passed by the Assembly:

I. Amend Section I. of Article IV.; cut out Section II. of the article and substitute section III. as follows: "All students of Kenyon College shall be eligible to membership in this organization and become members in the same upon payment of the Athletic fee of \$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents), assessed on the Semester bills. Members of the faculty are eligible to membership upon special election."

II. Amend Section IX. of Article VI., as follows: "The executive board together with the captain-elect and manager-elect of the football team, shall be empowered to select and engage coaches for said team. Coaches for the other departments shall be subject to the same regulation."

Amend Section III. of Article VIII., add after the word "club," the words "under the direction of the executive board."

Section V. Substitute for all words after "entertainments" the following, "Under the direction of the executive board."

Section VIII. Substitute for all words after the word "account" the following: "To the executive board at its first meeting. All reports shall be made according to the voucher system."

IV. Amend the sixth By-Law by substituting for the names, "O. S. U., Marietta, Oberlin, O. M. U., Case and W. R. U.," the words: "Those with the teams composing the Ohio Athletic Conference." Insert also "Those games from which men have been removed on account of injuries which prevent their further playing during the season, shall count as whole games. This law as to injuries and colleges obtains in all departments." 2. Add to the sixth by-law the following: "At the close of each athletic season, the captain of the team shall give to the executive board the names of those men who are entitled to K's under the first provision of the sixth By-Law. The executive board shall then have sole power to award the college emblem to these men."



ATHLETICS

BASKET BALL.

Kenyon 26. Norwalk 22.

On February 27th Kenyon played and defeated the strong First Infantry team at Norwalk. Both teams played a strong game and at the end of the first half the score was 14-14, but in the second the superior physique of our team told on the soldiers and Kenyon won out by a narrow margin. Kenyon's passing was the best of the season.

Kenyon
1st Regiment

LINE UP.

1st Regiment
~~Kenyon~~

Jackson.....	Right Forward.....	Schafer (capt.)
Collins (capt.).....	Left Forward.....	Bording
Kaufman.....	Center.....	Buch
Quinn.....	Right Guard.....	King
Weiant.....	Left Guard.....	Mesner

Baskets from field—Jackson 4, Collins 3, Weiant 2, Kaufman 2, Buch 5, King 2, Schafer 1, Bording 1, Mesner 1.

Baskets from fouls—Collins 4, Schafer 2.

Kenyon 28. O. S. U. 18.

On our own floor on March 7th, Kenyon defeated the State University team, which had defeated our men some weeks before. The game was fast and clean and the passing on both sides was excellent. The playing of Bellows for O. S. U. was first rate and that of Capt. Collins quite equalled it. Messrs Jackson and Kaufman also threw spectacular baskets.

LINE UP.

O. S. U.		Kenyon
Bellows	Right Forward	Weiant
McClure	Left Forward	Collins (capt.)
Cornell	Center	Kaufman
Elder	Right Guard	Quinn
Klie (capt.)	Left Guard	Jackson

Baskets from field—Collins 6, Weiant 3, Jackson 1, Kaufman 1, Bellows 4, Klie 2.

Baskets from foul—Collins 6, Bellows 2, Cornell 4.

BASE BALL.

The following schedule has been arranged:

- April 18. Otterbein at Otterbien.
- April 25. Oberlin at Oberlin.
- May 2. O. S. U. at Gambier.
- May 9. Denison at Gambier.
- May 14. Otterbein at Gambier.
- May 16. O. S. U. at Columbus.
- May 23. Open.
- May 30. O. W. U. at Gambier.
- June 4. Case at Gambier.
- June 6. W. R. U. at Cleveland.
- June 13. O. W. U. at Delaware.
- June 16. Wooster at Wooster.
- June 17. Mt. Union at Mt. Union.

Social.

THE JUNIOR BANQUET.

On the evening of Saturday, February 21, the Junior class held its banquet. A committee had been appointed some months previously to arrange the details, and these, accordingly, were most complete. The Maccabees' hall had been selected as the place where the banquet should be held, and indeed, a better place for the festivities of a group of Kenyon men could hardly be found. The long, high wainscotted hall, its dark walls adorned with the portraits of former presidents and illustrious sons of Kenyon, and appropriately draped, gave an air of dignity to the proceedings. At the same time the long table, lighted up with some fifty candles, gave the scene a gay and festive appearance. The members of the class sat down at the table at half past ten, and after a flash light picture had been taken, fell to upon the eight course repast of which the solid part of the banquet consisted. At about midnight the china and silverware was removed, and the glassware brought on. Mr. F. R. Jackson, toastmaster, in a neat speech, gave a short sketch of the class history and its connection with Kenyon. He then called upon Mr. Billingsley, who, with a few appropriate remarks, proposed the health of Kenyon College, which was drunk with acclamation. Mr. Vaughn proposed Nineteen Hundred and Four. Mr. McKim was next asked to speak upon "The Powers that Be," and his toast to the "President and the Chief of Police," was then drunk.

Mr. Lockwood, in toasting Harcourt, proved conclusively that whatever rebuffs men have met within the "sacred precincts" certainly cannot be laid at the door of the young ladies. His toast was drunk with great applause.

Mr. Babin toasted the former members of the class with a few words of interesting reminiscence.

Mr. Langdon toasted "Nineteen Four, of Kenyon" in the course

of an interesting and humorous speech, and Mr. Beiter toasted the "Junior Prom." with a few well chosen remarks.

The banquet came to an end at about three o'clock, and the class returned in a body to Old Kenyon, singing college and class songs as they passed down the path.

The Senior Reception Committee has been appointed and a very successful reception is anticipated.

The Senior Class has decided to have a banquet, and a committee has been appointed to arrange the details.

Correspondence.

THE COLLEGIAN,

March 2, 1903.

DEAR SIR: Will you please tell the students why it is that the Thursday morning mass is at nine o'clock when most of us are in class? I, myself, should like to attend it, but if I do I am marked a cut. Why is this! I am sure others would like to go to, but they cannot overcut.

Yours truly,

H.



Exchanges.

TO R. L. S., BURIED ON THE SUMMIT OF VAEA MOUNTAIN, SAMOA, DEC. 4, 1894

Where the mist-spirits float their pennons gray,
On Vaea's gusty mountain peak is he
Keeping the bivouac of eternity
Pavilioned like a god. Day after day
He listens to the epic winds that stray
Vagrant around the world, and birds that flee,
Across the vasty reaches of the sea
Sing him the saga of their weary way.

Teller of tales, dear, venturous, yearning heart,
Magician, rest upon your peak apart
From beaten paths and smoke and cities' towers,
And dream new dreams, unbroken save only when
The child-like, reverent, dark-skinned island men
Pant up the steep cliff, laden with tropic flowers.

—CHARLES W. COLLINS, *Monthly Maroon*.

THE YOUNG SINGER.

He sang the charge song of the Guard ;
A mad, wild fever seized me.
He crooned a mother's cradle song ;
What far, fond dreams it weaved me !

With bursts of laughing opera airs
Tumultuously he'd wake me ;
And through a flaunting Gipsy dance
His tripping voice would take me.

He sang of love ; my blood caught fire,
For lo ! soft hands caressed me.
He sang of death ; a calm, cold breath,
With mystic power oppressed me.

He sang, but now his voice is still,
Why should his memory grieve me ?
For in the spirit of his songs
He lives, he ne'er shall leave me.

—F. M. L., *The Monthly Maroon*.

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